

S T A

He is *stark* mad, who ever says of another's word.
That he hath been in love an hour, or so, of *stark* mad.
Those tedious, that seemed moderate before, became
desperate, and those who were desperate seemed *stark* mad;
whence tumults, confused hollowings and howlings. *Hayw.*
Who, by the most cogent arguments, will disrobe him-
self at once of all his old opinions, and turn himself out *stark*
naked in quest of new notions? *Locke.*
In came squire South, all dressed up in feathers and ribbons,
stark staring mad, brandishing his sword. *Arbutnot.*
STARKLY. *adv.* [from *stark*.] Stiffly; strongly.
As fast lock'd up in sleep as guileless labour, *Locke.*
When it lies *starkly* in the traveller's bones. *Shakespeare.*
STARLESS. *adj.* [from *star*.] Having no light of stars.
A boundless continent,
Dark, waste, and wild, under the frown of night;
Starless expos'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. iii.
Cato might give them furlo's for another world;
But we, like fancies, are oblig'd to stand *stark*
In *starkly* nights, and wait th' appointed hour. *Dryden.*
STARLIGHT. *n.f.* [from *star* and *light*.] Lustre of the stars.
Now they never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear or spangled *starlight* seen. *Shakespeare.*
Nor walk by moon,
Or glittering *starlight*, without thee is sweet. *Milton.*
They danc'd by *starlight* and the friendly moon. *Dryden.*
STARLIGHT. *adj.* Lighted by the stars.
Owls, that mark the setting sun, declare
A *starlight* evening and a morning fair. *Dryden's Virg.*
STARLIKE. *adj.* [from *star* and *like*.] Like a star.
1. Stellated; having various points resembling a star in lustre.
Nighthade-tree rises with a wooden stem, green-leaved,
And has *starlike* flowers. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
2. Bright; illustrious.
The having turned many to righteousness shall confer a *star-*
like and immortal brightness. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*
These reasons mov'd her *starlike* husband's heart;
But still he held his purpose to depart. *Dryden.*
STARLING. *n.f.* [from *stare*, Saxon.] A small singing bird.
I will have a *starling* taught to speak
Nothing but Mortimer, and give it him,
To keep his anger still in motion. *Shak. Henry IV.*
STARPAVED. *adj.* [from *star* and *pave*.] Studded with stars.
In progress through the road of heav'n *starpav'd*. *Milton.*
STARPROOF. *adj.* [from *star* and *proof*.] Impervious to starlight.
Under the shady roof
Of branching elm *starproof*. *Milton.*
STAR-READ. *n.f.* [from *star* and *read*.] Doctrine of the stars;
astrology. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*
STARRED. *adj.* [from *star*.] Studded with stars.
1. Influenced by the stars with respect to fortune.
My third comfort, is from my breast
Starred most unluckily, is from my breast
Hail'd out to murder. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*
2. Decorated with stars.
That *starred* Ethiop queen, that strove
To set her beauty's praise above
The fa-nymphs. *Milton.*
He furious hurl'd against the ground
His sceptre *starred* with golden studs around. *Pope.*
STARRY. *adj.* [from *star*.] Studded with stars.
1. Decorated with stars.
Daphne wond'ring mounts on high,
Above the clouds, above the *starry* sky! *Pope.*
2. Consisting of stars; stellar.
Such is his will, that paints
The earth with colours fresh,
The darkest skies with store
Of *starry* lights. *Spenser.*
Heav'n and earth's compacted frame,
And both the radiant lights, one common soul.
Inspires and feeds, and animates the whole. *Dryden.*
3. Resembling stars.
Tears had dimm'd the lustre of her *starry* eyes. *Shak. Illust.*
STARLING. *adj.* [from *stare*, Latin; from *star*.] Shining with
stellar light; blazing with sparkling light.
Such his fell glances as the fatal light
Of *starling* comets that look kingdoms dead. *Crashaw.*
STARSHOOT. *n.f.* [from *star* and *shoot*.] An emission from a star.
I have seen a good quantity of that jelly, by the vulgar called
a *starshoot*, as if it remained upon the extinction of a falling
star. *Boyle.*
TO *START*. *v.m.* [from *starten*, German.] To startle.
1. To feel a sudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the
body animal frame, on the apprehension of danger.
2. To startle is an apprehension of the thing feared, and in that
kind it is a motion of thinking; and likewise an inquisition,
in the beginning what the matter should be, and in that kind
it is a motion of erection, and therefore, when a man would
listen suddenly to any thing, he *starteth*; for the *starting* is an
erection of the spirits to attend. *Bacon's Natural History.*

S T A

A shape appear'd *start*ed me. *Shakespeare.*
Bending to look on me: I *start*ed back; *Shakespeare.*
It *start*ed back.
I *start*ed from some dreadful dream, *Shakespeare.*
And often ask myself if yet awake. *Dryden's Span. Flyar.*
As his doubts decline, *Shakespeare.*
He dreads just vengeance, and he *starts* at sin. *Dryden.*
He *starts* at every new appearance, and is always waking and
solicitous for fear of a surprize. *Locke.*
2. To rise suddenly.
Charm'd by these strings, trees *starting* from the ground
Have follow'd with delight the powerful sound. *Reverend.*
They *starting* up beheld the heavy fight. *Dryden.*
The mind often works in search of some hidden idea,
though sometimes they *start* up in our minds of their own
accord. *Locke.*
Might Dryden bless once more our eyes,
New Blackmores and New Milbourns must arise;
Nay, should great Homer lift his awful head,
Zoilus again would *start* up from the dead. *Pope.*
3. To move with sudden quickness.
The flowers, call'd out of their beds, at *start*
Start and raise up their drowsy heads. *Shakespeare.*
A spirit fit to *start* into an empire.
And look the world to law. *Dryden's Cleonora.*
She at the summons roll'd her eyes around,
And snatch'd the *starting* serpents from the ground. *Pope.*
4. To think; to winch.
What trick, what *starting* hole, canst thou find out to hide
these from this open flame? *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
With trial fire touch me his finger end,
If he be chaste, the flame will back defend,
And turn him to no pain; but if he *starts*,
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart. *Shakespeare.*
5. To deviate.
The lords and gentlemen take all the meanest sort upon
themselves; for they are best able to bring them in, when-
ever any of them *starteth* out. *Spenser on Ireland.*
I rank him with the prodigies of fame,
With things which *start* from nature's common rules,
With bearded infants, and with teeming mules.
Keep your soul to the work when ready to *start* aside, un-
less you will be a slave to every wild imagination. *Watts.*
6. To set out from the barrier at a race.
It seems to be rather a *terminus a quo* than a true principle,
as the *starting* post is none of the horse's legs. *Boyle.*
Should some god tell me, that I should be born
And cry again, his offer I should scorn;
Athena'd, when I have ended my race,
To be led back to my first *starting* place. *Danbar.*
When from the goal they *start*,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
Rush to the race. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*
The clangor of the trumpet gives the sign;
At once they *start*, advancing in a line. *Dryden.*
7. To set out on any pursuit.
Fair course of passion, where two lovers *start*,
And run together, heart still yoked with heart.
People, when they have made themselves weary, let up
their rest upon the very spot where they *start*. *L'Estrange.*
When two *start* into the world together, he that is thrown
behind, unless his mind proves generous, will be displaced
with the other.
TO *START*. *v.a.*
1. To alarm; to disturb suddenly.
Direness, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts,
Cannot once *start* me.
Being full of supper and distemp'ring draughts,
Upon malicious bravery do'st thou come
To *start* my quiet. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
The very print of a fox-foot would have *start*ed ye. *L'Estr.*
2. To make to start or fly hastily from a hiding place.
The blood more stirs
To rouse a lion than to *start* a hare. *Shakespeare.*
I *start*ed from his vernal bow.
The rising game, and chaf'd from flow'r to flow'r. *Pope.*
3. To bring into motion; to produce to view or notice; to pro-
duce unexpectedly.
Conjure with 'em!
Brutus will *start* a spirit as soon as Caesar, oh *start* *Shakespeare.*
It was unadvisedly done, when I was enforcing a weightier
design, to *start* and follow another of less moment.
Insignificant cavils may be *start*ed against every thing that is
not capable of mathematical demonstration. *Addison.*
I was engaged in conversation upon a subject which the
people love to *start* in discourse.
4. To discover; to bring within pursuit.
The sensual men agree in pursuit of every pleasure they can
find. *Locke.*
5. To put suddenly out of place.
Once, by a fall in wrestling, *start*ed the end of the clavicle
from the hernon. *W. H. Surgeon.*

S T A

START. *n.f.* [from the verb.] A sudden twitch or contraction of the
1. A motion of terror; a sudden twitch or contraction of the
frame from fear or alarm.
These flaws and *starts* would well become
A woman's story at a Winter's fire. *Shakespeare.*
Authoriz'd by her grandam. *Shakespeare.*
The fright awaken'd Arcite with a *start*.
Against his bottom bound'd his heaving heart. *Dryden.*
2. A sudden rousing to action; excitement.
Now fear I this will give it *start* again. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*
How much had I to do to calm his rage!
3. Salty; vehement eruption; sudden effusion.
Thou art like enough, through vastal fear,
Base inclination, and the *start* of spleen,
To fight against me under Percy's pay. *Shakespeare.*
Several *starts* of fancy off-hand, look well enough; but
bring them to the test, and there is nothing in 'em. *L'Estrange.*
Are they not only to disguise our passions,
To set our looks at variance with our thoughts,
To check the *starts* and fallies of the soul? *Addison's Cato.*
We were well enough pleased with this *start* of thought. *Add.*
4. Sudden fit; intermittent action.
Methought her eyes had crost her tongue;
For the did speak in *starts* distractedly. *Shakespeare.*
Thy forms are studied arts,
Thy subtle ways be narrow straits;
Thy curtesy but fudden *starts*. *Ben. Johnson.*
And what thou call'st thy gifts are baits.
Nature does nothing by *starts* and leaps, or in a hurry, but
her motions are gradual. *L'Estrange.*
An ambiguous expression, a little chagrin, or a *start* of
passion, is not enough to take leave upon.
5. A quick spring or motion.
In *starts*, the more they are wound up and strained, and
thereby give a more quick *start* back, the more treble is the
sound; and the flacker they are, or less wound up, the bader is
the sound. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Both cause the string to give a quicker *start*.
How could water make those visible *starts* upon freezing,
but by some subtle freezing principle which as suddenly floats
into it. *Green's Cosmological.*
6. First emission from the barrier; act of setting out.
You stand like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the *start*. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*
All leaps to chariot.
And every man then for the *start* cast in his proper lot. *Chap.*
If a man deal with another upon conditions, the *start* of
first performance is all.
7. To get the *START*. To begin before another; to obtain ad-
vantage over another.
Get the *start* of the majestic world. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*
All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid asleep, un-
der pretence of arbitrement, and the other party, during that
time, doth cautiously get the *start* and advantage at common
laws, yet the pretorian court will set back all things in *statu*
quo prius. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
Doubtless some other heart
Will get the *start*.
And, sleeping in before,
Will take possession of the sacred store
Of hidden sweets. *Crashaw.*
Ere the knight could do his part,
The squire had got so much the *start*,
H' had to the lady done his errand,
And told her all his tricks beforehand.
She might have forsaken him, if he had not got the *start* of
her. *Hudibras.*
The reason why the mathematicks and mechanick arts have
so much got the *start* in growth of other sciences, may be re-
solved into this, that their progress hath not been retarded by
that reverential awe of former discoveries.
The French year has got the *start* of ours more in the works
of nature than the new title. *Addison.*
STARTER. *n.f.* [from *start*.] One that shrinks from his
purpose.
Stand to it boldly, and take quarter,
To let thee see I am no *starter*. *Hudibras.*
STARTINGLY. *adv.* [from *starting*.] By sudden fits; with
frequent intermission.
Why do you speak so *startingly* and rash. *Shak. Othello.*
TO *STARTLE*. *v.m.* [from *start*.] To shrink; to move on
feeling a sudden impression of alarm or terror.
The *startling* speed was seiz'd with sudden fright,
And bounding o'er the pommel cast the knight. *Dryden.*
Back on herself, and *start*ed the soul.
My frighted thoughts run back,
And *start*ed into madness at the sound. *Addison's Cato.*
TO *STARTLE*. *v.a.* To fright; to shock; to impress with
sudden terror, surprize, or alarm.
They would find occasions enough, upon the account of this

S T A

known affections to the king's service, from which it was not
possible to remove or *start* him. *Clarendon.*
Wilmot had more scruples from religion to *start* him, and
would not have attained his end by any gross act of wicked-
ness. *Clarendon.*
Such whiff ring wak'd her, but with *start*ed eye
On Adam. *Milton.*
To hear the lark begin his flight,
And singing *start*le the dull night
From his watch-tower in the skies, *Milton.*
'Till the dappled dawn doth rise.
The supposition that angels assume bodies needs not *start*
us, since some of the most ancient and most learned fathers
seemed to believe that they had bodies. *Locke.*
Incest! Oh name it not!
The very mention shakes my inmost soul; *Shakespeare.*
The gods are *start*led in their peaceful mansions,
And nature flickers at the shocking sound. *Smith.*
His books had been solemnly burnt at Rome as heretical;
some people, he found, were *start*led at it; so he was forced
boldly to make reprisals, to buoy up their courage. *Atterbury.*
Now the leaf
Incessant rustles, from the mournful grove
Oit *start*ling such as studious walk below,
And slowly circles through the waving air. *Thomson.*
STARTLE. *n.f.* [from the verb.] Sudden alarm; shock; sud-
den impression of terror.
After having recovered from my first *start*le, I was very well
pleased at the accident. *Spenser.*
STARTUP. *n.f.* [from *start* and *up*.] One that comes suddenly into
notice.
That young *startup* hath all the glory of my overthrow. *Sh.*
TO *STARVE*. *v.m.* [from *stare*, Saxon; *starven*, Dutch, to die.]
1. To perish; to be destroyed. Obsolete.
To her came message of the murderment,
Wherein her guileless friends should hopelessly *starve*. *Fairfax.*
2. To perish with hunger. It has with or for before the cause,
of less properly.
Were the pains of honest industry, and of *starving* with
hunger and cold, set before us, no body would doubt which
to chuse. *Locke.*
An animal that *starves* of hunger, dies feverish and deli-
rious. *Arbutnot.*
3. To be killed with cold.
Have I seen the naked *starve* for cold,
While avarice my charity controll'd? *Sandys.*
4. To suffer extreme poverty.
Sometimes virtue *starves* while vice is fed;
What then! Is the reward of virtue bread?
5. To be destroyed with cold.
Had the seeds of the pepper-plant been born from Java to
these northern countries, they must have *starved* for want of
sun. *Woodward's Natural History.*
TO *STARVE*. *v.a.*
1. To kill with hunger.
I cannot blame his cousin king,
That with'd him on the barren mountains *starv'd*. *Shakespeare.*
Hunger and thirst, or guns and swords,
Give the same death in different words.
To push this argument no further,
To *starve* a man in law is murder. *Prior.*
If they had died through fasting, when meat was at hand,
they would have been guilty of *starving* themselves. *Pope.*
2. To subdue by famine.
Thy desires
Are wolfish, bloody, *starv'd*, and ravenous. *Shakespeare.*
He would have worn her out by slow degrees, *Dryden.*
As men by fasting *starve* th' untam'd disease.
Attalus endeavour'd to *starve* Italy, by stopping their con-
voy of provisions from Africa. *Arbutnot on Cato.*
3. To kill with cold.
From beds of raging fire to *starve* in ice
Their lost ethereal warmth, and there to pine
Immoveable, infix'd, and frozen round. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
4. To deprive of force or vigour.
The powers of their minds are *starved* by disuse, and have
lost that reach and strength which nature fitted them to re-
ceive. *Locke.*
STARVELING. *n.f.* [from *starve*.] An animal thin and weak
for want of nourishment.
If I hang, I'll make a fat pair of gallows; for old sir John
hangs with me, and he's no *starveling*. *Shakespeare.*
Now thy aims is giv'n, the letter's read;
The body risen again, the which was dead;
And thy poor *starveling* bountifully fed. *Donne.*
The fat ones would be making sport with the lean, and
calling them *starvelings*. *L'Estrange.*
The thronging clusters thin to nothing
By kind avulsion; else the *starveling* brood, *Shakespeare.*
Void of sufficient futenance, will yield
A slender Autumn. *Philips.*
Poor